PRICE THREE CENTS.

SUPPOSED AWFUL CALAMITY.

The Italian Prigate Re Galantuomo Probably Foundered at Sea.

e is Seen in Distress on the Evening of the 7th.

No Signs of Her the Pollowing Morning.

Statement of Captain Perry, of the Star of the West.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL.

HER OFFICERS.

A Steamer to be Sent to Search for Her,

The ship Star of the West (British), Captain Perry m Liverpool January 29, and Tuskar February 4, armost of the passage; tost sails February 20, 21 and hich commenced at south and shifted round by se. filling the cabins and between deeks carried away lanyards of topmast backstays and channel

On February 25, latitude 43 30, longitude 42 30, passe ork Glenaivon, bound east. On March 7, Intitude 40 40, longitude 64 20, at four P.

les to the leeward of her. At half-past six P. M. and tacked. At seven P. M. passed close under her and asked what she wanted; the reply was that med us to lay by her all night and accompany her to nearest land. Asked how many people there were rd. Reply—Over four hundred.
promised to remain by her through the night

dertened sails to lower openils and feretopmast stay. At nine P. M. fired a bluelight, which was an-ed by one from the vessel, the two ships being in the same position. At ten P. M. fired a rocket; no At eleven P. M. fired a rocket and bluelight; no re so on the other tack, and lay until daylight.

rd; weather moderately clear. Saw several ves-tring-east during the day. March 11, intitude 40, tude 68, passed Austrian brig Memento, bound to m; 13th inst., intitude 40 30, longitude 71, passed

The Italian frigate Se Galantuomo sailed thence on the the vessel in distress must have been the Re Galantueme though it is not generally supposed here that she had

the a large number of passengers on board.

When the news reached here yesterday morning the st impression was that the R: d'Italia had suffered tret impression was that the R: Thanks and souther accident; but it is unnecessary to state that such assent have been the case, as she did not leave the supported until the 9th iast., two days after the supposed

must have been the Re Galanthomo, which left on the 3d mst. The above statement of Captain Perry is, however, by no means incompatable with the safety of the frigate. may have gone in a different direction from that

The Italian Coseni General, J. Amera di Licignato, in empany with B. W. Peycock, E.q., and Signor Seconi de Casal, editor of the Eco. "Latta, visited the ship Star of the West, Cap ain Perry commanding, yesterday af-tersoon, in order to ascertain the fulfest and most ratioble particulars relative to the supposed loss of the Italian man-of-war, which vessel had been spiten on March 7. ent but after remaining a lew minutes that Heman was announced as coming, and shortly wards he made his appearance in the cabin, when the party accompanying the Italian Consul Genera plaining relative to the supposed loss of the Italian man f-war, when the following facts were elicited:—

When in latitude 40 40, longitude 64 20, at the hour of four P. M. on the afternoon of March 7, the lookens on the rot the West saw a large man-of-war. She had her board the Star of the West made the necessary movement to comply with the request. At saven P. M. passed under her stern and spoke her. Captain Perry did not s, eak ough a trumpet, as they had none on board the Star of the West. The question was then asked:-

"We are an Italian man of war and in a sinking con dition. We wish you to lay near us all night and accem

How many have you got on heard"

The Star of the West then steered a short way from the sinking vessel and first signals up to nine o'clock, which were all responded to. There was a rocker fixed at tea o'clock, but no reply, and at eleven o'clock a rocket and bine light were sent up; but, as be ore, no response was received. Thus matters remained until five o'clock on the morning of the 8th, the Siar of the West still holding fast about three miles from where the (talian vessel lay. It being daylight at this time, every eye was turned in the direction where the could be discovered. At the time of these occurrences both vessels were equi-distant between Bermuda and Sable Islands, about seven hundred miles from New York. No person could see the name on the stern of the an vessel, as it was quite dark when the Star of the West rounded her. The person who hailed from the deck the Italian vessel spoke executent loglish. Captain Perry did not think it possible that the versel could have foundered without their knowledge. There were so vestiges of a wreck or anything else on the surface of the water the next morning; and Captain Perry gives as his decided opinion that no vessel of so large a size

tain Ferry was then asked to give a written opinion

Metauce without some dvideuce of their terrible end ap-

ON BOARD SUIP STAR OF THE WEST, March 16, 1864.

t, I hereby certify that in my opinion it would be ex-ient at once to mend a steamer, with such means as led aid her, to the pince from whence I last saw her tiquing her course, for the seach in the Western ands. After walling two hours, and neither seeing her any portions of the wrock, I feel she must have, up to time, remained safe.

HAMILTON PERRY, Master. consequence of the extreme darkness of the night impossible for Captain Perry to minutely describe the essed vessel; but from the particulars which he did there seems to be little doubt in the minds of the in Consul and his friends that the vessel in tion is some other than the Italian frigate Re Galanmo, which sailed from this port on March 3. They feel sanguine of her safety. It is understood that er will be at once sent to her succor, sheald she by, and will sail in the direction of Bermade

Yard yesterday afternoon in order to confer Admiral Paulding relative to this matter.

The following were the officers of the Re Galant then she sailed from this port:—

CRIPTION OF THE RE GALANTUOMO.

The Re Galantuomo was a large frigate, of much greater be the vessel which had suffered a disaster. She was formerly a sailing vessel, and was constructed at the Royal Navy Yard, near Naples. A few years ago she was converted into a steam vessel by the introduction of an At the time of the improvement no change was made in sequently this ship had a chunky appearan

the officers and a crew of three hundred and fifty men for omeward bound. Very little is known here respecting be Re Galautuomo, but from the fact that she did not bring out to this country her full complement of guns, in order to ease her and fit her better for so long a voyage, though one of considerable size.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

phis-The Arkansas Election-The Cotton Trade of the Mississippi, &c., &c. MEMPHS, March 12, 1864. eral Huribut and staff arrived from Vicksburg last

night. The General has taken possession of his old quar-ters, and expects to remain some time. The larger part

General Sherman is at the Gayoso House. He will eview the enrolled militia of Memphis this evening. The Arkansas election takes place to-day. The Congres-Jacks; Second district, A. A. C. Rogers, W. D. Soo D. R. Beloat; Third district, J. M. Johnson.

burned this morning. Loss \$20,000. A fleet of Union iron clads is now at the mouth of

with one hundred and sixty bales of cotton and the Fifty

ted on the 12th than any previous day of of 1c.: strictly middling, 63c. Four steamers brought

the White and Arkaneas rivers in good boating order, and

J. N. Pattison's grand coscert on Monday t the Academy tof Music, was attended by a large and to the ambitious desire of this young artist, who ven tured upon the rather hazardous experiment of giving oncert was a great success, the attractive programme

being in all points most artistically carried out. Mr. Pattison has made great progress since last season His playing gives evidence of careful study and a determieminest to his profession by a close application to the higher order of art. The great fecture of Mr. Patticon's mous concerto in three movements-a most elaborate compression, requiring the atmost delicacy o touch, as well as a perfect mastery ever the piano in its execution. The brilliant man er in which Mr. Pattison played this concerto proved him a finished artist. We also executed very pleasingly is own Martha fantasia, which was loudly appli We take pleasure in recording the success of this young American artist.

so successful a debut in opera under M. Maretzek's management, sang at this concerd with the most flattering one so young; in fact, we might any that this artist has anusual talent-a great gift. Not care and study coproduce such vocalization were there not natural gifts to work apon. The upper notes are exceedingly sweet and timed study will give. Miss Harrist cang with spirit and charming expression the aria from Linda. It was warmly applicated. In the duet from Linda,, sung with Signor

Lotti, Miss Harris was also most succes sful. Signer Lots sang the remanza from La Faye "Spireto Centil," in a superior manner, with groat feeling, and was much applauded. This was one of the most agreeable features of the concert. Signer Amodio, the popular baritone, sang the remanya from the fourth act of the Sallo in Maschera most agreeably. This artist render bim a great favorite. Mr. S. C. Countpbell was immensely successful. His powerful voice resembed throughout the house sonorousty. He have the "Interior" from Ernani so spiritedly as to call forth a trolonged oucore. This artist has wooderfully improved a troe last season, and ranks at present among the first in the asti-

mation of the public. Academy of Music a concert with piane accompani: sent, owing to the great size of the house. The instruments and by Mr. Pattern last evening—a steinway grained that case he of unsuan power and sweetness to tone, as it resounded throughout the house admirably.

THE GOTTECHALE CONCERT. To-night Generhalk gives another of his most popular concerts at Niblo's Saloon. He will be assisted by a num-ber of favorite artists, and offers a most attractive pro-

gramme. The Blockade of Acaputee and Menza milla.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14, 1864. The French Consul in this city advertises that he has the Admiral of the French fleet has declared Acapules and Manzanilla under blockade until further orders Neither passengers nor merchandise are allowed to enter

those ports.
Arrived, brig Admiral, from Maiaga. Speken, March 5, latitude 33 north, abip Carrier Dove from New York for San Francisco.

The Steamship Arabia.

HARPAY, March 18-11 P. M. are yet no signs of the steamship Arabia. Il

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Call of the President for Two Hundred Thousand More Troops.

A DRAFT ORDERED TO BE MADE.

Credits for Volunteers to be Given Until April 15.

Official Order Placing General Grant in Command of All the Armies,

WAR GAZETTE.

OFFIGIAL.

Additional Draft of Two Hundred Thou sand men.

GENERAL ORDERS-NO. 100. WAR- DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 15, 1864. The following is an order by the President of 1

EXECUTIVE MARRION, WASHINGTON, March 14, 1864.

In order to supply the force required to be drafted for

will be made known through the Provost Marshal Ger

which shall not have filled the quota assigned to i within the time designated for the number required to fill

The drafts will be commenced as soen after the 15th of April as practicable.

April 1, 1864, at which time the additional bount cease. On and after that date one hundred dollars bou only will be paid, as provided by the act approved July ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Official-E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General

Important Military Order, GENERAL ORDERS-NO. 98.

ant General U.S. Grant is assigned to the

with Lieutenant General Grant in the field.

Second—Major General Halleck is assigned to duty Vashington as Chief of Staff of the Army, under the pected accordingly.

posed of the Departments of the Ohio, the Cumber

orth-Major General J. B. McPherson is assigned to the command of the Department and Army of the Ten

Fifth-In relieving Major General Halleck from duty as General-in-Chief, the President desires to express he approbation and thanks for the able and zealous manner n which the arduous and responsible duties of that posi

SECRETARY OF WAR. E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjt. General.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE GOLD BILL IN THE HOUSE. The gold bill was again debated at much length tothe House; but no vote upon it was had. Secretary Chase to Mr. Boutwell, favoring the passage of the Senate amendment, and expressing his opinion that the public interests required some action of the character of that proposed, produced a very favorab of New York, providing that nothing in the resolution shall impair the sinking fund created by the act of 1802 will very probably be adopted, but will not detrac from the efficiency of the measure in its opera-tion to restrict speculation in gold and preven excessive premium upon it. The debate to day failed to develop any new arguments of weight of importance on either side, and became very tedious be fore its close. Mr. Stevens having moved the previous question, a vote will be had very soon after it is taken u to-morrow, and the general impression is that it will be passed, although the vote will be close. An amendment will probably be offered to the bill to morrow authorizing the Secretary to issue certificates payable in gold, to be used in the payment of custom dues. If this amendment should be adopted by the but there is no doubt of the altimate adoption of the Sea ate bill, perhaps with this amendment.

There are many visitors in Washington attendant t the proceedings of the House, evidently interested in the Gold bill, judging by the eagerness with which they crowd the telegraph office in the House of Representatives gatiery and communicating with their distant friends regarding the condition of that measure.

CHASE STILL A CANDIDATE. the pretended withdral of Secretary Chase from the Pre sidential contest. They say it is a shallow presence poorty and angraciously made. They aver that the Chag programme now is 40 make a great fuss about Fremon and carry the fight to to the Baltimore Convention on that issue. Then, when the fight waxes hot and forious, they are to propose for the cake of harmony that a new man be taken up; and that new man is to be "General Green backs." Mr. Lincoln's Griends my that unlers the Pres dept ejects all rivalry from his Cabinet his political blood e upon his own head; and they point to all the re cent distributions of patronage by Mr. Chase as proof that

CAUCUS OF THE REPUBLICANS OF THE HOUSE. A caucus of the republican members of the House was with 15 provious consultation of the members generally, was very thinly attended. These was a general inter-change of ideas among those present in regard to the policy to be pursued in reference to general legislation, and whether they should not unitedly in sustaining the committees, particularly that of Ways and sequence of the elim attendance no action was taken, and the caucus a diourned to next Tuesday evening, when

CADOUS OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPRES A caucus of the democratic members of the House was also announced for this evening; but only a very few were in attendance, and, without doing anything, it

THE GOODYEAR INDIA RUBBER PATENT. The extension of Goodyear's vulcanizing patent is now itated here by interested parties from the North. The nato's Committee on Fatents, at a meeting this morn-HOMESTRADS FOR SETTLERS ON THE CONFISCATED ESTATES.

The features of the bill recently reported by Representative Johan, of Indiana, extending the Homestead principle to confiscated and forfeited lands of the rebels, were indicated by him in a speech decrease. The bill was not founded a year ago. The bill was not founded letter for Solicitor Whiting, as heretofore although that gentleman, while the measure was before the Committee on Public Lands, commued, by request, his views upon the subject, which

in support of the same principle.
PROPOSED DIVISION OF IDAHO TERRITORY. The Committee on Territories have prepared, and will report to merrow, if opportunity be afforded, a bill for the division of idaho, the new Territory thus created to be called Montana. The immense extent and rapidly increasing population of idaho render this division necessary, and there will probably be no opposition to it is

CONTESTING SEATS IN CONGRESS.

courage the practice of contesting the seats of representatives elect. To-day the resolution to pay Mr. Sleepe int of the seat of Alexander H. Rice, of B ton, seven hundred and fifty dollars for his per diem and mileage was, after a spicy debate, laid upon the table. ment of contestants, as a matter of course; but in th at Congress much difficulty is experienced in ob-

THE WILERS COURT MARTIAL In the Wilkes Court Martial to-day Commander Baldwin parning the capture of the Peterhoff. No new fac vers elloited. Commander Wilkes testified that Admiral Wilkes was, during the whole time the Vanderbilt was nand, cruising for the pirate Alabama except ten days lost in coaling and inquiring the where

TAXATION IN PAIRPAX COUNTY, VIEGINIA. The loyal citizens of Fairfax county, Va., are rem trating against the oppressive taxation to which they claim they are subjected. Many families owning large estates are unable to do more than accu mulate means to support themselves, in consquence of the military situation. Under these of es they protest against the collection of taxes auction all property upon which taxes shall not have been paid at a certain date, and complaints are daily be-ing made to the authorities, in anticipation of this hards proceeding. Efforts are being made to seture legislation

expeditions sent out from the gunboat Tahoma during the complished. Having marched through swamps and dense woods a distance of four miles, they destroyed These were serie miles in extent, and connected with them were, among other things, three hundred and nicely salt kettles, one hundred and seventy furnaces, and one hundred and sixty five houses and shantice. Similar works ton miles distant shared the same fate. The property destroyed is estimated at two millions of dollars.

sey for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania, and Mari District Court of Kansus

PATRICE'S DAY IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. Surgeon Wm. O'Mosgher, of the Irish Brigade, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the celebration of St. Patrick's Day in the camp of the Second army to Private Miles O'Reilly, Forty-seventh regiment New York Volunteers, in order to enable that bard of Green Erin to be present next Thursday at the celebration. The Secretary has answered granting the request, and saying that he has ordered Miles to report to Surgeon O'Meaghe on the day named, as the only means of securing for him

THE EXPENSES FOR COLONIZING COLORED PER Some time ago the House of Representatives apprepriated by the last Congress to able the President to deport hence per-sons of color. A reply has been furnished that the sum of \$33,226 has been drawn from the Treasury up to the present time. \$250,000 was drawn by the Hop. S. C. not carried into effect, owing to the remonstrances of the governments of the countries to which it was proposed to transport negro colonists. No specific practical results of this expenditure are given. A special agent, it appears, as been sent to the Island of Avash, Hayti, to inquire into the reported facts attending the distressed condition of a large party of negro emigrants from this country. LIEUTENANT COLONEL SANDERSON SERT TO FORT

Lieutenant Colonel Sanderson, who was arrested on Saturday last on charges preferred by Colonel Streight, of having disclosed a plot of the prisoners in Libby prison to escape to the rebel authorities, was to-night sent to Fort Warren for detention until evidence can be obtaine from released Union prisopers.

DEATH OF THADDEUS MORRICE. Thaddeus Morrico, well and favorably known to mem-bers of the House of Representatives for the last eighteen years, died to day of pneumonia. For fifteen years he was attached to the office of the Speaker, and was atways near that officer when the House was in session. his presence being desirable in view of the fact of his intimate acquaintance with parliamentary law, and his know ledge and judgment often aiding in the decision of im-

RELEASE OF MR. KOONES. Mr. Koones, chief clerk of the Navy Agent at this sta tion, was released from arrest to-day, there being no evidence implicating him with Mr. Savage.

REBEL DESERTERS SENT NORTH This moraing eighty six deserters from the rebel army ere released from the Old Capitol prison upon taxing the oath of allegiance. They desired to go North, and ere accordingly furnished with transportation to New York city. NARROW ESCAPE OF A BRIDAL PARTY FROM GUERIL-

Major Willard, recently married to Miss Antonia Ford, f Fairfax Court House, Va.; had a parrow escape from capture by guerillas while on his way to Washington with the young lady and her father, preparatory to the marriage. The carriage was stopped by a gang, who, after some explanations by Mr. Fort, who was known to them, suffered it to proceed. A few moments after the guerillas learned that the younger gentleman was Major Willard, whereur on they galloped oil in pursuit, but pickets but a few moments in advance of the gang.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

Benate.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 13, 1864.

Mr. SUMMER (F-P.) of Mass. presented the petition of one thousand citi e a of Lousiana of African descent to be allowed to vote in the reorganization of Lousiana. The retition is approved by Anthony Pernaudez. President of the Lousiana Association of the Veterans of 1812 founder of the first Union association and a member of the Central Committee for the organization of a free State, by Thomas J. Durant, President of the Free State Committee, and by other estigens. It represents that all are owners of property, many exputed to the pursuits of commoves, paying lasts are fact, along your and association of the first power of the commoves to the paying the state of the property of th WASHINGTON, March 15, 1864.

NONARCHICAL GOVERNMENT ON THIS CONTENT.

Mr. McDougall. (opp.) of Cal. offered the following, which was agreed to:

Resolved. That the President be requested to communicate to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public increst, any correspondence or other information in the possession of the government relating to any plan op plans now projected or being projected with a view to the establishment of mediarchical governments in Central or South America.

Mr. Wilson, (rop.) of Mass, introduces a long the efficiency of the artillery arm of the service. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill consolidates the five regiments of artillery now authorized by law under the stille of the Corps of Artillery composed of one chief of artillery, with the rank of general; five ectonois, and interest in the content of the property of the

iderable debate, mending the salaries of the sularies of the suls at Shanghae, Nassau, Lyons and Manchester, through disposing of the bill the Senate, as four o'clock, tinto excusive session, and subsequently adjourned.

House of Representatives.

THE PRANKING PRIVILEGE GRANTED TO THE PERSIDENT AND The House took up the Senate bill providing that the franking privilege of the President and Vice President shall

Mr. Albert of that the bill sales of created desired that the bill sales are subject to an onerous taxation. The bill was then passed.

Mr. Morrick, (rep.) of Vi, from the Commit and Means, reported a bill to establish an a Nevada Terrilory, and also one at Portland, Nevada Terrilory, and also one at Portland.

Mr. Garsword, (opp.) of N. Y., said that when the debate on the subject commenced he was absent from Washington; but, being in contact with business men—those not internated in good speculations—those was an almost universal expression of hope that the power to soil gold would be conjected on the Secretary of the Treasury. He believed all knowned that the Treasury should be depleted of its excess of soid. The only point of difference was as to the manner in which this should be done. The preliment from Massachusetts (fir. Soutwell) registering that the Secretary of the Treasury had not recommended his measure; but he (fir. Griswold) believed the Secretary and man is elter to the Committee of Ways and Means asking for authority to sell.

opinion remains unchanged.

Mr. Ginravoto, resumed his remarks, advocating the passage of the bill, giving as his reasons that he would afford all reasonable faculties to increase the risks of speculations in gold, and having considence in the intelligence and patriotism of the Secretary of the Treasury, he would clothe him with the authority desired. The present price of gold is merely speculative. We have almost as much to fear from the army of speculators in gold as from the army of rependances in gold as from the army of rependances in gold as from the army of rependances.

Mr. Husaran, (rep.) of Conn., declared that he would vote for the bill. The Secretary of the Treasury could not endanger the credit of the country any more by the power proposed to be conferred by this measure than by the power with which be was now invested. He said this in roply to arguments which had been urged against the measure. He would not borrow from England or France if they would send over their money. The only was to maintain the credit of the nation was by rething with boliness and irraness on our own resources. If more money was wanted we mount own resources. If more money was wanted we would continue of pay.

Mr. Broonall. (rep.) of Pa., said he had voted steadily squines the measure from the beginning, and he would steadily vote against it to the end. The power proposed to be given was whilely unnecessary. The only pastics who needed the gold were importing merchants. Looking upon excessive importations as one of the evils of the day, he was willing to let gold remain up until the importations came down. This would soon relieve the pressure. If there was a surplus of gold, let the Secretary seek and pay honest excelliors with it. The bill would be wholly ineffectual in Ring the price of gold. The Secretary of the Treasury has been also the could not individually effect the sale of the gold, the speculators, privately guinting knowledge of the time when it would take place through an abuse of the enabled to the process to

ien., and ability for connecting the funnical arbity of the country; and therefore he was obliged to respect the request of that offere that the power to sell the surplus gold be conferred on him.

Mr. Dann 2005 (opp.) of Ohio, ask, for the government to go into market and buy its own depreciated paper at sixty-six cents on the dollar would be a publication to the world that we were designated. We would be making a profit out of our own broken promises. This money proposed to the sold was appropriated by law to our creditors, and therefore we should not violate the ulletted faith of the government. It was proposed to true the Ulletted faith of the government. It was proposed to true the Ulletted faith of the government. It was proposed to true the Ulletted faith of the government. It was proposed to true the Ulletted States Treasury into a broker's anop. with a sign informing the public that "all importances in the sold in this department." He protessed ingainst such a prostitution of power, and against reducing the government to see disgrace.

Mr. Woonsarton, (rep.) or Vt. supported the bill because it would reduce the price of gold days or ten per cent. The Committee on Ways and Means should bring to a bill so last ing the geople as 'no bridge the Turther centuristion of paper. Then let General Grant, who was coor the most prominent man in the country, bettern, analises the arrany of the Protoman, so the country, would have the effect of reducing provision forty or forty-two cents, the highest price is should have in time of war.

Mr. General the country, would have the effect of reducing provision forty or forty-two cents, the highest price is should have in time of war.

Mr. General were failured. The only was left was to stop trading and bartering in gold. While the Secretary mains lained involvate the profit one gold market. The sinking of the funded debt and the anticasion of the payment of increas and beginned to gold and both to stop trading and bartering in gold. While the Secretary mains lained invol

thereby.

Mr So vers, rep.) of Ohlo, expressed the hope that the cost on the oil a cost be taken early to morrow.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the l'ansa and Matte of the Jura.

Maximilian Likely to Give Up Mexico.

French Scientific Expedition to the New Empire.

LORD PALMERSTON AND THE FEMIANS

AUSTRIAN REPLY TO THE REVOLUTIONISTS,

The Bremen (German) mail steamship Hansa, Captain Von Santin, which left Southampton on the 2d The Hansa sailed formerly under the Bremen flag, b

The news by the Hansa has been fully anticipated by our telegraphic report from the Jura at Portland.

The mails of the Jura reached this city from Portland last night. Our European files are dated to the 3d of March, and centain the following details of the advices:—

MAXIMILIAN'S DELAY AND NAPOLEON'S DISAPPOINT-MENT.

[Paris (March 2) correspondence of London Post.]

I now learn from reliable authority that the Archduke Maximilian is not expected to reach Paris this week. This hesitation and delay is causing much gosaip and speculation, both in court, diplomatic and commercial circles.

A programme was prepared, by order of the Emperor, anticipating the arrival of the future Emperor of Mexico this week. There was to be a grand lancy dress ball at the Tuilories, a review dinner, and such estertainments as sovereigns give to each other, although Maximilian did not intend to come among us as an Emperor. I repeat that all is now, for a time at least, disconcerted, and people sak why! Maximilian is at present the guest of King Leopold at Brussels; and the Belgian King is said to have opposed the acceptance of the Mexican throne by his son-in law unless France guaranteed the empire by formal stipulations. Nevertheless the Austrian prince accepted, and all was supposed to be arranged; so much so that the apartments and programme of amusements await bim, I repeat, at the Tuileries. The story runs that the Archduke is suffering from a bad coid; but be dines with King Leopold, and Brussels is only six or seven hours from Paris, and an Emperor and Empress of France, who ofter him an empire, await.

French Scientific Expedition to Moxico[From the London Post (city article), March 3.]

Amongst the distinguished individuals who are to form
the commission for the scientific expedition to Mexico,
appointed by the Emperor Napoleon (and for which a
vote of 200,000 franca has been asked), are the Minister
of Public Instruction, Marshal Vaillant, Baron Gree, M.
Michel Chevalier, Vice Admiral Jurien de la Graviere,
Baron Larey, &c.

Amstria and the Revolution.

MANIPESTO OF PRANCIS JOSEPH.

VIENTA, Feb. 28, 1864

The following is the full text of the imperial manifesterm of the imperial manifesterm of the imperial manifesterm. The following is the full text of the imperial manifaccompanying the proclamation declaring Galicia state of siege:—

The kingdom of Poland has for many months been seen of deplorable events. Galicia has been deeply seen sympachy at the false of its neighboring country, and land in other respects so tranquil and obedient to and order, is now profoundly agisted.

My government has conscientiously fulfilled its in national duties with regard to this condition of affilt has enforced the laws, combining with their executions of the property and forbearance with appeared calculates.

dation and other means of every kind, not even shrinking from sesseination.

Numerous facts denote that the revolutionary party intend ere long to make my kingdom of Galicia and Cracow also the scene of open violence.

Impressed with a sense of my duties as severeign towards a country which forms an inseparable portion of my empire, and were also I count amongst my loyal subjects by far the majority of the inhabitants, I have foliomyself compelled, having fruitlessly exhausted all existing legal means, to ordain for Galicia exceptional measures whereby interior tranquility may be preserved and the persons and property of its peaceful idhabitants may be protected by superior power.

Inhabitants of Galicia !—It is my warm desire that the necessity for this measure my soon cease to exist. Upon your co-operation, however, the fulfilment of this wish materially depends.

I entertain a firm trust that you will not fail to support the endeavors of my government to obtain obedience for the law, and to re establish the now desurbed traquility in the country.

My care is uncessingly directed to your welfare, and I

the law, and to re establish the new disturbed tranquillity in the country.

My care is unessingly directed to your welfare, and I am resolved to employ every means to restore to your country the blessings of legal order, and the guarantees for the general welfare connected therewild.

Given at my residence and capital of Vicana, on the 24th of February, 1864.

FRANCIS JOSEPH.

Countersigned by Archduke Rainer, Rechberg, Mersery, Schmerling, Lasser, Picner, Forgach, Esterhazy, Burger, Hein, and Mertens.

Somering. Lasser, Figner, Forgach, Esterbary, Burger, Hein, and Mertens.

The Fernians and Irish Emigrants.

From the London Peet government organ), March 3.

* * As regards the Fenian Brotherhood, which appears to be an association of frishmen who are recruiting for the isderal army with a view to the invasion of Ireland and its deliverance from the Saxon yoke as some future day, all that need be said is that the whole thing—the mea, the idea and the cambination—are to contemptible to cause the least apprehension. But we must agree with Lord fonoughmene that, in merey to the poor deluded wretches who are isaving their native shores to be mown down by the Confederate artillery in a convest which concerns neither them nor their country, every effort eight to be made to vindicate the law. We do not say that it is a case in which the law should be strained, for we must be permitted to thick that such a case is impossible and not to be supposed. But the Irish people should be warned of the trap that is set for them. They should be given to understand that the war pictures that are presented to them by their temptors are but fancy shetones, and that when they fail into the hands of the Confederates they must take their chance as intruding foreigners. Foor as Ireland may be, she is irch as compared with federal America; and, as far as our words can reach, we would remind every Irishman that it is a bad exchange that he is collered.

NEWS FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

Skirmishing at the Front-The North Carolina Cherokees, &c.

ESOXVILLE, March 15, 1964 forristown, in which the rebet Colonel Jones was killed. All is quiet to-day. The rebels are supposed to be in force

A lieutenant, engaged in recruiting for the First United States (colored) artillery, was shot yesterday near Louis

ville, by a rebel citizen.

The cars went to Morristown yesterday. All is quiet

Peace has been ratified with the North Carolina Cherokees. Those recently captured say that they were induced to take up arms under the belief that they were fighting for the United States government. Two were permitted to go to search of the band, and represent the facts to their chief, Tackannie. Thirty of the tribe have since come in and accepted the amnesty. Since the re-turn of the Indians to loyalty the rebels have committed numerous outrages on them. Twenty have been thrown into prison, and the rest are conceased in the mountains.

St. Patrick's Day .- St. Patrick's day will be on in St. Patrick's Cathedral with the usual cor-There will be grand high mass at half-past ten o'clock, Very Rev. Mr. Starra, Administrator of the diocess, offi-ciating as celebrant. The panegyric of the Saint will be presented by Rev. Mr. Royle, of Washington, D. C.